The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1793. [NUMB. 3 OF VOL. I.]

PAINE'S REASONS FOR PRESERVING THE LIFE OF LOUIS CAPET—AS DELIVERED TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

MY hatred and abhorrence of monarchy are sufficiently known; they originate in principles of reason and conviction, nor, except with life can they ever be extirpated; but my compassion for the unfortunate, whether friend or enemy, is equally lively and sincere.

I voted that Louis should be tried, because it was necessary to afford proofs to the world of the perfidy, corruption, and abomination of the monarchical system. The infinity of evidence that has been produced, exposes them in the most glaring and hideous colours. Thence it results, that monarchy, whatever form it may assume, arbitrary or otherwise, becomes necessarily a centre, round which are united every species of corruption, and that the *kingly trade* is no less destructive of all morality in the human breast, than the trade of an executioner is destructive of its sensibility.

I remember during my residence in another country, that I was exceedingly struck with a sentence of M. Autheine, at the Jacobines, which corresponds exactly with my own idea, "Make me a king to-day," said he, "and I shall be a robber to-morrow."

Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe, that if Louis Capet had been born in an obscure condition, had he lived within the circle of an amiable and respectable neighbourhood, at liberty to practise the duties of domestic life, had he been thus situated, I cannot believe that he would have shewn himself destitute of social virtues; we are in a moment of fermentation like this, naturally little indulgent to his vices, or rather to those of monarchical governments, we regard them with additional horror and indignation; not that they are more heinous than those of his predecessors, but because our eyes are now open and the veil of delusion at length withdrawn, yet the lamentable, degraded state to which he is actually reduced, is surely far less imputable to him, than to the constituent assembly, which, of its own authority, without consent or advice of the people, restored him to the throne.

I was in Paris at the time of the flight or abdication of Louis XVI. and when he was taken and brought back. The proposal of restoring to him the supreme power, struck me with amazement; and although at that time, I was not a French citizen, yet as a citizen of the world, I employed all the efforts that depended on me to prevent it.

A small society, composed only of five persons, two of whom are now members of the convention, took, at that time, the name of the Republican Club (Societe Republicaine). This society opposed the restoration of Louis, not so much on account of his own personal offences, as in order to overthrow the monarchy, and to erect on its ruins the Republican System, and an equal representation.

With this design, I traced out in the English language certain propositions, which were translated, with some trifling alterations and signed by Achilles Duchatlet, actually lieutenant-general in the army of the French Republic, and at that time one of the five members which composed our little party; the law requiring the signature of a citizen at the bottom of each printed paper.

The paper was indignantly torn by Malouet and brought forth in this very room as an article of accusation against the person who had signed it, the author and their adherents, but such is the revolution of events, that this paper is now revived, and brought forth for a very opposite purpose; —To remind the nation of the error of that unfortunate day, that fatal error of having not then banished Louis XVI. from its bosom, and to plead this day in favor of his exile, preferably to his death.

The paper in question was conceived in the following terms:

"*Brethren and Fellow-Citizens,*

The serene tranquility, the mutual confidence which prevailed amongst us, during the time of the late king's escape, the indifference with which we beheld him return, are unequivocal proofs that the absence of a king is more desirable than his presence, and that he is not only a political superfluity, but a grievous burthen pressing hard on the whole nation.

Let us not be imposed on by sophisms; all that concerns this man, is reduced to 4 points.

He has abdicated the throne in having fled from his post. Abdication and desertion are not characterized by the length of absence; but by the single act of flight. In the present instance, the act is every thing, and the time nothing.

The nation can never give back its confidence to a man who false to his trust, perjured to his oath, conspires a clandestine flight, obtains a fraudulent passport, conceals a king of France under the disguise of a valet, directs his course towards a frontier covered with traitors and deserters, and evidently meditates a return into our country, with a force capable of imposing his own despotic laws.

Whether ought his flight to be considered as his own act, or the act of those who fled with him. Was it a spontaneous resolution of his own, or was it inspired into him by others? The alternative is immaterial: Whether fool or hypocrite, idiot or traitor, he has proved himself equally unworthy of the vast important functions that had been delegated to him.

In every sense that the question can be considered, the reciprocal obligation which subsisted between us is dissolved. He holds no longer authority. We owe him no longer obedience. We see in him now no more than an indifferent person; we can regard him only as Louis Capet. The history of France presents little else than a long series of public calamity, which takes its source from the vices of her kings: We have been the wretched victims that have never ceased to suffer either for them or by them. The catalogue of their oppressions was complete, but to complete the sum of their crimes, treason yet was wanting. Now, the only vacancy is filled up, the dreadful list is full. The system is exhausted. There are no remaining errors for them to commit, their reign is consequently at an end.

What kind of office must that be in a government which requires neither experience or ability to execute? that may be abandoned to the desperate chance of birth, that may be filled by an ideot, a madman, a tyrant, with equal effect, as by the good, the virtuous and the wise. An office of this nature is a mere nonentity; it is a place of shew, not of use. Let France then arrived at the age of reason, no longer be deluded by by the sound of words, and let her deliberately examine, if a king, however insignificant and contemptible in himself, may not at the same time be extremely dangerous.

The thirty millions which it costs to support a king in the eclat of stupid brutal luxury, present us with an easy method of reducing taxes, which reduction would at once release the people, and stop the progress of political corruption. The grandeur of nations consists not, as kings pretend, in the splendor of thrones, but in a conspicuous sense of their own dignity, and in a just disdain of those barbarous follies and crimes, which, under the sanction of royalty, have hitherto desolated Europe.

As to the personal safety of Mr. Louis Capet, it is so much the more confirmed, as France will not stop to degrade herself by a spirit of revenge against a wretch, who has dishonoured himself. In defending a just and glorious cause it is not possible to degrade it, and the universal tranquility which prevails, is an undeniable proof, that a free people know how to respect themselves."

Having thus explained the principles and the exertions of the republicans at that fatal period when Louis was re-instated in full possession of the excutive power, which by his flight had been suspended, I return to the subject, and to the deplorable situation in which the man is now actually involved.

What was neglected at the time of which I have been speaking, has been since brought about by the force of necessity; the wilful treacherous defects in the former constitution have been brought to light, the continual alarm of treason and conspiracy roused the nation and produced eventually a second revolution. The people have beat down royalty, never, never to rise again; they have brought Louis Capet to the bar, and demonstrated in the face of the whole world, the intrigues, the cabals, the falsehood, corruption, and rooted depravity, the inevitable effects of monarchical governments.—There remains then only one question to be considered, what is to be done with this man?

For myself, I seriously confess, that when I reflect on the unaccountable folly that restored the executive power to his hands, all covered as he was with perjury and treason, I am far more ready to condemn the constituent assembly, than the unfortunate prisoner Louis Capet.

But abstracted from every other consideration, there is one circumstance in his life which ought to cover, or at least to palliate a great number of his transgressions, and this very circumstance affords the French nation a blessed occasion of extricating itself from the yoke of kings, without defiling itself in the impurities of their blood.

It is to France alone, I know that the United States of America owe that support which enabled them to shake off the unjust and tyrannical yoke of Britain. The ardor and zeal which she displayed to provide both men and money, were the natural consequences of a thirst for liberty. But as the nation at that time, restrained by the shackles of her own government, could only act by means of a monarchical organ, this organ—whatever in other respects the object might be—certainly performed a good, a great action.—Let then these United States be the safeguard and asylum of Louis Capet. There, hereafter, far removed from the miseries and crimes of Royalty, he may learn, from the constant aspect of public prosperity, that the true system of government consists, not in kings, but in fair, equal and honorable representation.

In relating this circumstance, and in submitting this proposition, I consider myself as a citizen of both countries. I submit it as a citizen of America, who feels the debt of gratitude which he owes to every Frenchman. I submit it also as a man, who, although the enemy of Kings, cannot forget that they are subject to human frailties.

I support my proposition as a citizen of the French republic, because it appears to me the best, the most politic measure, that can be adopted.

As far as my experience in public life extends, I have ever observed, that the great mass of the people are invariably just, both in their intentions and in their object; but the true method of accomplishing that effect, does not always shew itself in the first instance.

For example, the English nation had groaned under the despotism of the Stuarts. Hence Charles the first lost his life; yet Charles the second was restored to all the plenitude of power, which his father had lost.

Forty years had not expired, when the same family strove to re-establish their ancient oppressions; so the nation then banished from its territories the whole race. The remedy was effectual. The Stuart family sunk into obscurity, confounded itself with the multitude, and is at length extinct.

The French Nation, more enlightened than England was at that time, has carried her measures of government to a greater length. France is not satisfied with exposing the guilt of the monarch, she has penetrated into the vices and horrors of the monarchy. She has shewn them clear as daylight, and forever crushed that infernal system; and he, whoever he may be, that should ever dare to reclaim those rights, he would be regarded not as a Pretender, but punished as a traitor.

Two brothers of Louis Capet have banished themselves from the country; but they are obliged to comply with the spirit and etiquette of the Courts where they reside. They can advance no pretensions on their own account, so long as Louis shall live.

The history of monarchy, in France, was a system pregnant with crimes and murders, cancelling all natural ties, even those by which brothers are united. We know how often they have assassinated each other, to pave a way to power. As those hopes which the Emigrants had reposed in Louis XVI. are fled; the last which remains rests upon his death, and their situation inclines them to desire this catastrophe, that they may once again rally round a more active chief, and try one further effort under the fortune of the Ci-devant Monsieur and d'Artois.

That such an enterprise would precipitate them into a new abyss of calamity and disgrace, it is not difficult to foresee; but yet it might be attended with mutual loss, and it is our duty as legislators, not to spill a drop of blood, when our purpose may be effectually accomplished without it.

It has already been proposed to abolish the punishment of death; and it is with infinite satisfaction, that I recollect the humane and excellent oration pronounced by Robertspierre, on that subject, in the Constituent Assembly. This cause must find its advocates in every corner, where enlightened politicians, and lovers of humanity exist; and it ought, above all, to find them in this Assembly.

Monarchical governments have trained the human race, and inured it to the sanguinary arts and refinements of punishment; and it is exactly the same punishment, which has so long shocked the sight, and tormented the patience of the people, that now, in their turn, they practise in revenge on their oppressors. But it becomes us to be strictly on our guard against the abomination and perversity of Monarchical examples: as France has been the first of European nations to abolish Royalty, let her also be the first to abolish the punishment of Death, and to find out a milder and more effectual substitute.

In the particular case now under consideration, I submit the following propositions: 1st. That the National Convention shall pronounce sentence of banishment on Louis and his family. 2. That Louis Capet shall be detained in prison till the end of the war; and at that epoch for the sentence of banishment to be executed.

By the Ships George Barclay and Harmony from London, and the Ship Adriana, from Liverpool, &c. arrived at Philadelphia.

LONDON, February 26.

THE WAR.

MINISTERS, by coupling, in his majesty's message to parliament, opposition to the aggrandisement of France, with opposition to the propagation of French principles as the cause of war, have at length thrown off the mask, and opened a very plentiful source of division among the people of this country, whose purses and whose veins must be drained to support it.

For maintaining the security and rights of his majesty's dominions, for supporting his allies, and for opposing views of aggrandisement and ambition on the part of France, provided all, or any one of these objects were clearly and unequivocally shewn to be attainable only by war, the people of Great Britain would have cheerfully and unanimously expended their treasure and their blood. But for opposing the propagation of principles, no such unanimity can be hoped.

Many will think that a war against principles and opinions is a war without effect and without end. Has it yet been ascertained what expence of French and British lives will be sufficient to cure an ignorant enthusiast, or a wrong headed metaphysician? Is there any certain criterion by which we may know when an obnoxious opinion is so completely killed as never to revive?—Without these points are determined, we must go on killing as long as there are any Frenchmen left to kill, or leave their opinions, as all who ever made war upon opinions have hitherto left them, invigorated and exasperated by the conflict.

There are many, also, who do not see those principles in the same point of view with his majesty's ministers: who think that not the principles, but the *abuse of them*, is subversive of the peace and order of society. Such men will concur with little zeal in opposing principles which they conceive to be the foundation of all civil and religious liberty; and they will be apt to suspect, that those who engage us in a war against the freedom of another country, are not very cordially attached to the freedom of their own.

These ministers declaim against the atrocious murder of the late French King. If their object were to address the reason and not the passions of the public, they might spare their pains.—Their eloquence will not make a single convert, for out of France there is not one to make; nor will it add one jot to the horror with which the act itself has inspired every man in this country.

Some of those who pretend to echo their opinions, observe, that the death of Louis, will be a political advantage to Europe, inasmuch as it will excite a general combination against France. That it will be made use of for this purpose, we already see; and

those who so use it may well be supposed as little sincere in their lamentations, as they were prompt in their exertions to save the ill-fated victim of republican fanaticism and unfeeling state-craft.

But although the French have committed an act of injustice and cruelty, by what tie of duty or motive of prudence, are we bound to punish it? By what commission were we appointed the avengers of crimes in France? Because the French Convention have been deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, are we to forget every maxim of policy, and sacrificing our manufactures at home and our commerce abroad in a blind paroxism of indignation, pass sentence of extermination on guiltless thousands, to expiate the crime of a few? Are we, to use the energetic language of Mr. Fox, to incur that last of infamies the suspicion of being a party to the Duke of Brunswick's manifestoes?

It is probable that the late decrees of the convention will be supported by the people of France. For, were they not sure of this support, so many of the stern republicans would not have voted for an appeal to the primary assemblies.

The Empress of Russia has of late shewn her regard for science, by erasing the name of M. Condorcet from the list of members belonging to the royal academy at Petersburgh. We expect soon to hear from that quarter, that the bust of Mr. Fox has been pulled down by the same hands, and that of Mr. Burke with a drawn dagger erected in its place.

Portsmouth, Feb. 15. This afternoon capt. Durham of the Spitfire sloop, sent into the care of Andrew Lindegren, Esq. agent for the royal navy, La Friquet, of Havre de Grace, a sloop rigged privateer, armed with swivels, blunderbusses, poignards, &c. and 21 men. She had been one day off Havre, had chaced three English brigs, two of them heavy colliers, which took shelter in this port.

Plymouth, Feb. 14. Arrived the Grand Duke, of London, from Virginia, with wheat, which shifted, and obliged her to put into this port.

Banks of the Rhine, Jan. 8. The people of Hanover do not seem so much disposed to second the views of the regency as was expected. Even in the quarter of Hanover they have occasioned the utmost uneasiness, to those who depended on their usual submission.

The envying and departure of the contingencies are, however going on with great exertion through out all Germany.

Those of Upper Saxony, Bavaria and Franconia will unite, it is said, near Wurtsburg; those of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, near Hesse Castle.

The imperial troops are in full march for Würtsburg, Manheim and Heidefferg. Field Marshal Prince de Cobourg is at present at Nuremberg. Prussians are throwing up fortified works in the neighbourhood of Hogst

It is pretended that there is no doubt of 25,000 Russians being on their march towards the Rhine. They are commanded by general Seuvaroffe; and it has been determined, as it is said, that their rout shall be through Bohemia and Austrian Silesia.

Francford, Jan. 12. The diplomatic intelligence here is extremely favorable to kings. The king of Prussia has received letters from Vienna, informing him, that a treaty of alliance had been formed between Austria, England and Holland, and that the 25,000 Russians so much talked of, are on their march to the Rhine, according to the official accounts of the Russian Ambassador.

Brussels, Jan. 17. The example which the provisional representatives have given of withdrawing the protest they made against the 15th and 22d of December, and of accepting the whole of the articles they contain, has not yet been followed by any other Belgic town.

The French are recruiting with the greatest activity, to complete the new legions forming here.

By letters from the Hague we learn, that the English squadron, anchored in sight of Flushing, has been reinforced by several Dutch vessels, and that the greatest preparations are making in all the ports of the Republic, to arm its naval forces.

Equal movements are making in the army.—A body of troops have been sent to Gueldres, whilst another more numerous has marched to the country of the generalty to cover this frontier. Besides all this, the Hollanders will have recourse to inundations; a number of dykes have been cut, and the greatest part of the frontiers is at present under water.

Hague, Jan. 6. The province of Utrecht which has always distinguished itself by a love of liberty and attachment to republican principles, having excited the distrust of the Stadtholder, a military force has been sent thither, to overawe the inhabitants who in some places mounted the French cockade. There are some symptoms of commotion also in Friezland.

Jan. 22. The Prince Stadtholder has appointed Johan Arnold Zoutmann, who gained an advantage over the English under Admiral Parker, on the Dogger Bank, in 1781, lieutenant admiral of the Province of Holland, in the room of admiral Bayland, lately deceased.

By the Ship Industry, *Capt.* Rudd, *arrived in Hampton Roads, on Saturday the* 19*th instant, in* 36 *days from the Downs, we have received the following Intelligence.*

PARIS, February 19.

Plan of the New Constitution.

The so long-expected work of the New Constitution to be presented by the present Convention for the acceptance of the Nation, was began to be read by M. Condorcet, in the name of the Committee of Constitution, on Friday the 15th, and was finished on Saturday. Without any debate it was ordered to be printed, and a profusion of copies of it to be distributed among the Departments, the Districts, Municipalities, the Armies, and the popular societies all over the Republic: and that no light might be wanting on the great subject of Government, every individual member, who might have employed himself in drawing up a plan of Constitution according to his own ideas, is authorised by the same decree to print and distribute it in like manner.

The following are the principal points in which the present plan differs from that of the first constitutional Assembly.

After the Declaration of Rights, which is drawn up in a new form, and consists of 33 articles of distinct axioms, the first and grand article of the new constitution is this:

"The French nation constitutes itself a *Republic*, one and indivisible; and founding its Government upon the unalienable Rights of Man, which it has acknowledged and declared upon the principles of equality and the sovereignty of the people, she adopts the Constitution following, &c."

Division of Territory.

The present division of territory into 85 departments, is retained. Each Department shall be divided into Great Communities, and these Communities into Municipal Sections and Primary Assemblies, in such a manner, that there shall not be a greater distance than two leagues and a half from the center, or chief place of the Community, to the most distant habitation.

Qualifications of Citizenship.

To be an active Citizen, and have a vote in all Assemblies, no other qualification is necessary than to be 21 years old, and to have had an habitual residence of a year in any part of France, and to have registered his name in a Primary Assembly. At the age of 25, every active citizen, without any distinction of property, is eligible to any place in the government.

Primary Assemblies.

The Primary Assemblies must consist of not less than 450 active citizens, and not more than 900. Although the legal object of assembling in these Primary Assembles be to proceed to the elections determined by the constitution, yet it is also lawful to assemble to deliberate upon objects of general interest, such as to deliberate upon a plan of constitution, or to propose the revoking a national convention, or when the convention appeals to the people at large, upon any great question.

Administrative Council.

In each department there is to be an Administrative Council, consisting of eighteen members, four of whom form the directory.

In every Community, the Administration consists of a Mayor and twelve members.

The Administrations to the Communities to be subordinate to the Departments.

These administrations are essentially under the control of the National Convention, and the inspection and orders of the Executive Council.

Executive Council of the Republic.

The Executive Council of the Republic is to be composed of seven General Agents or Ministers, and one Secretary, viz.

1. A Minister of Legislation—2. a Minister of War—3. a Minister of Foreign Affairs—4. a Minister of Public Contributions—5. a Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture—6 A Minister of Public Works, Establishment of Arts, Hospitals, Seminaries, &c.

The Executive Council is to be presided alternately by each of the Ministers, and the President changed every fortnight.

The Executive Council is to see the execution of the decrees of the Legislative Body.

The privileges of the Executive Council are, to remove the civil and military agents of Government as well as those that are chosen by Subordinate Administrations as those immediately named by itself.

All affairs shall be first deliberated upon in Council, and afterwards each Minister shall act in his Department in conformity to the arrets of Council; but he shall afterwards have the full power of taking such means of execution as he shall judge convenient.

THE WAR.

A letter was read in the sitting of the 17th from the Minister at War, stating, that Gen. Champmorin had taken possession of the Dutch fort St. Michael, almost without resistance, and has made some prisoners. This fort is situated upon the Muse. The advantage said to be gained by this capture is, a secure communication on that river, and facilitating the course of operations.

Extract of a letter from the Camp near Maestricht, dated Feb. 12.

"Since my last letter we have twice changed our encampments, the more closely to invest Maestricht. We keep that city blockaded, have stopped many carriages with grain, and taken some prisoners. We sometimes interchange salutation with the enemy's patrol.

"The garrison propose to resist the terrible bombardment with which we are going to entertain them. They are incessantly at work upon their intrenchments. We are within a quarter of a league from the city, patrol night and day, and stop all who go in or come out of it. There are a number of Emigrants in the city. Cannon loaded with broken glass and iron are planted in every street, in case of resistance from the inhabitants; but I hope the red cap which I wear will be placed upon the Tree of Liberty, and that this glorious tree will be planted upon the ramparts of Maestricht"

The Executive Council has written to General Custine to retire, if he apprehended his present position not tenable. The General has answered, that he thought it his duty to remain at Mentz, and that he would answer with his head for the safety of that city.

It appears by a letter, read in the Convention on the 18th, from the Minister of the Marine, that the Leopard man of war, which made part of the squadron commanded by Truguet, but which was separated from it in the storm of December last, has taken possession of the Isle de St. Pierre, which surrendered at the first summons.

It is certain that a Declaration of War from Spain has been received officially by the Diplomatic Committee.

Pache, the late Minister at War, was elected Mayor of Paris on the 15th. Among his competitors were the well known names of Roland, Roederer, Freteau, and Target.

LONDON, February 20.

The Rattlesnake sloop arrived at Portsmouth from Flushing, Sunday last. She was some hours in sight of Dumourier's army, and observed a great number of flat bottomed and gun boats, in readiness for an expedition.

It was confidently reported yesterday, that the French Republic had declared war against Spain and Portugal.

Dumourier is believed to have invested eighty thousand pounds in our funds; his first gains from the *frugality* of a Republican Government. If he could release himself from the French armies, he would probably hasten to some neutral country with what he has so dangerously earned.

The twelve thousand Hanoverians destined to enter the Low Countries, are expected to be taken into British pay. The Duke of York is prepared for a visit to them.

Maestricht is nearly invested by the French, who have strenghtened the army of M. Lamorliere, near Ruremonde, and are advancing upon Venlo as fast as their fear of the Prussian troops, collecting in its neighbourhood, will permit.

The French Princes were at Wesel, when the information first reached them of the murder of their King and brother. After some time, passed seperately in their apartments, Monsieur was immediately saluted Regent by M. D'Artois, and acknowledged so by all the French in the place.

Dumourier has been denounced in the Jacobin club, at Paris, and charged with having refused to enter the Dutch Provinces. The opposition of an hundred and twenty thousand Prussians and Austrians is considered as no obstacle by the worthy statesmen of the Club!

A general embargo has been laid upon all trading vessels in several ports of this kingdom.

Feb. 22. Sir Alex. Hood goes out commander in chief of the squadron destined for the protection of Barbadoes, and the Leeward islands; the Royal George is to be the ship, in which he hoists his flag.

Rear Admiral Gardner is appointed commander in chief of the squadron intended for the protection of Jamaica. His force will consist of seven sail of the line among which will be the Queen, of 90 guns.

Admiral Graves is expected to hoist his flag in a few days, as second in command of the Channel fleet.

The regiments of British infantry, about to embark for Holland, will consist of 8000 effective men.

The reports of yesterday evening, concerning Holland, were, Maestricht was invested, and Breda taken. There having been no regular communication of intelligence, it is impossible to decide, as to the validity of these, but the latter is probably erroneus.

Monsieur of France, has published a proclamation at Ham, in Westphalia, which mentions the late murder, committed upon the person of Louis XVI. and declares, that "the Dauphin, Louis Charles, born the 27th of March, 1785, is King of France and Navarre, under the name of Louis XVIIth." Monsieur then declares himself to be Regent, and that he assumes the reins of Government, conjointly with the other Princes of the Blood Royal, of whom the Count D'Artois is appointed Lieutenant of France. The proclamation is dated "January 28th, under our seal, which we make use of in the signing of sovereign Acts, until the seal of the kingdom, destroyed by the signing faction, are re-made; in the year 1793, and the 1st of the reign of Louis XVIIth."

Monsieur of France has appointed the Marshals Broglio and Castries as his Ministers of State.

The whole corps of guards ordered for Holland, will be under the command of General Lake. The Duke of York will accompany them, but will have a higher command, including some other British regiments and a great part of the Hanoverian army.

The Marquis of Abercorn succeeds the Earl of Westmoreland, as Lord Lieutenant General and Governor of Ireland.

Feb. 25. Accounts were received in town, on Saturday announcing, that WAR had been declared against France by the Court of Spain; that the most active preparations were making in all the ports and arsenals of the latter kingdom; and that thirty sail of the line would be manned and ready to join our fleets, by the beginning of April.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, was expected to set off, last night, for Harwich to embark for Holland.

Letters received by the Dutch Mail, on Saturday, brings reports of an action between a detachment of the Prussian army, and a large body of French, the latter commanded by a General Chamboran. The affair is stated to have happened, near Venlo, and have been attended by a loss of three thousand men, on each side. The event was not very decisive, but, after the contest, which concluded only with the day-light, the French fell back, and have not renewed their attack.

The latest accounts from Paris, by letter, say, that it was determined by the Convention that the trial of the Queen should take place on the 1st of March.

No information can be obtained of the Dauphin or the Queen's sisters; every thing is kept in the most profound secrecy.

The Duke of Clarence will have a junior Admiral's command in the Channel fleet.

The following is a correct copy of the different motions made by Mr. Fox, in the House of Commons, on Monday the 25*th of February.*

1st.—"That it is not for the honor and interest of Great-Britain to make war upon France, on account of the internal circumstances of that country, for the purpose of either suppressing or punishing any opinions and principles, however pernicious in their tendency, which may prevail there, or of establishing among the French people, any particular form of government.

2d.—"That the particular complaints which have been stated against the conduct of the French government, are not of a nature to justify a war, in the first instance, without having attempted to obtain redress by negociation.

3d.—"That it appears to this house, in the late negociations between his Majesty's Ministers and the Agents of the French government, the said ministers did not take such measures as were likely to procure redress, without a rupture, for the grievances of which they complained, and particularly that they never stated distinctly to the French government, any terms and conditions, the accession to which on the part of France would induce his Majesty to persevere in a system of neutrality.

4th.—"That it does not appear that the security of Europe, and the rights of independent nations, which have been stated as grounds of war against France, have been attended to by his Majesty's Ministers in the case of Poland, in the invasion of which unhappy country, both in the last year and more recently, the most open contempt of the law of nations, and the most unjustifiable spirit of aggrandisement have been manifested, without having produced, as far as appears to this house, any remonstrance from his Majesty's Ministers.

5th.—"That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers, in the present crisis, to advise his Majesty against entering into engagements which may prevent Great-Britain from making a separate peace, whenever the interest of his Majesty and his people may render such a measure adviseable, or which may countenance an opinion in Europe, that his Majesty is acting in concert with other powers, for the unjustifiable purpose of compelling the people of France to submit to a form of government not approved by the nation."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, instant, and will continue to be regularly published on Monday and Thursday mornings.

The price to subscribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the first half-yearly payment to be made at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

April 18, 1793.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Letters received at New-York from Dublin, on Tuesday last, inform that General Dumourier had taken Rotterdam, a sea port town in Holland.

It is mentioned in a letter received this week from France, that "the National Convention have decreed, that the prizes made by the cruisers belonging to the republic of France shall be equally divided between the French crew and the crew of the vessel taken—If an armed vessel is captured, the admiralty shall purchase the prize, and the amount be divided as above."

English papers are in town, to the 21st of February. As those mention nothing of the execution of the late queen of France, the former account may be considered as fully contradicted.

Letters from Sweden intimate, that a ferment prevails thro' all the provinces of that kingdom. In Stockholm a violent affray took place on the 8th of January, between the military and the citizens, when a pistol was fired into the window of the palace of the Duke Regent It is apprehended, that something like a French revolution is designed by a number of patriotic characters in Sweden.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Six Per Cents	17/4
Three Per Cents	10/
Deferred	10/6
Bank of the United States	9 pr. c.

ALEXANDRIA, April 17.

"Wednesday the 10th inst. (says the George-Town Ledger) was the day appointed by the Commissioners, for their decision on a plan for the HOTEL, in conformity to the terms of the Lottery Scheme. Ten were presented, so varied in their beauties, as to astonish the collection of gentlemen who were present at the exhibition. After many observations, on the rapid progress of American architecture, which it is presumed the several public prizes of Washington have tended to promote, the commissioners were only hurt at their not having the power to reward each artist according to merit—after due consideration, the drawing of Mr. James Hoban of Charleston, South-Carolina, was preferred. The principal building of the Hotel will have a front of 120 feet, and the largest room will be 40 by 60 feet; the stile of the whole, will far exceed any building at present known in America; the workmen are already at the foundation, on square No. 430, central, between the President's house and the capitol."

WINCHESTER, April 15.

A letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, to his friend in this town, dated March 20, 1793, mentions, That the Indians are very troublesome; that within the last three weeks the Cherokees have stolen a great number of horses, and killed four or five persons; that fifty creeks are now way-laying the Cumberland trace; that a few days since, four or five persons were killed, and one or two wounded, upon the Kentucky trace; that some of the head-men of the Cherokees, amuse the inhabitants on the frontiers with peace-talks, whilst their understrappers are committing the vilest depredations upon them; that the settlement of Cumberland, it is expected, will severely suffer by them, as that spot seems to be their principal object; that all the treaties that have or may be formed, will never bind the savages to forsake their old beaten path of murdering, robbing and plundering; and that the only visible way of procuring tranquility, to the now wretched frontier inhabitants, is retaliation, as far as in them lies, for every violence which may be offered them by their insolent and deceitful neighbours.

About three weeks ago, Thomas Ross, Postrider, fell a sacrifice to the Indians, in the Wilderness. Ross had undertaken to come in accompanied only by two other persons, who, when the attack was made, were both wounded. The savages decapitated him, fixed his head upon a stake, left it by the side of the trace and carried off the mail, which it is said, contained, besides the letters, a considerable sum of money.

KNOXVILLE, March 9.

From certain information we learn that the Chickasaws have lately killed several of the Creeks, and a number of Cherokees from the lower towns, have some weeks since gone against that nation with a determination for war. The origin of this war is said to be as follows:—During the conference with Governor Blount held last summer at Nashville with the Chickasaws and Choctaws, as many as twelve of the horses belonging to the former, were taken by the Creeks. The Chickasaws pursued the thieves to the Creek towns, and demanded the horses: The Creeks gave for answer, that they found them on the lands of their enemies the white people, and that they would not deliver them to the Chickasaws. This hightly exasperated them, and is given as the reason for killing the Creeks.

There is reason to hope, that the Choctaws will join the Chickasaws, as they are neighbours, speak the same language, and have always lived in perfect friendship. The want of arms and ammunition can only prevent them.

March 23. On the 26th of last month the Indians stole ten head of horses from Cozby's creek, in Jefferson county, from William M'Kissack and Peter Every.

On Saturday the 9th inst. James and Thomas Nelson, (brothers) were killed and scalped by Indians, on Little Pigeon, about 25 miles from this place. The Indians had formed an ambuscade, on a path near Mrs. Nelson's house. These young men were struck by eight balls; from which it is conjectured there were that number of Indians at least; and were headed by a fellow called Towahka, who also headed the party that killed Richard's family. By this barbarous and bloody deed, an aged mother is bereaved of her only support, in her declining years.

On Monday the 18th instant, two young men of the name of Clements were killed and scalped, about fifteen miles below this place, by nine Cherokees from the upper towns. These young men had just left their father's house, unarmed, in search of cattle.—And on Wednesday the 20th instant, on Pigeon, in Jefferson county, 30 miles from this place, — Taylor was fired on and killed by a party of Savages, who had formed an ambuscade on a path he was travelling, near a station. The number of guns fired by the Savages, at that time, was such as to induce the people out of the station to believe it was attacked by a powerful party.

The Shawanese, mentioned in a former paper, as having passed the lower Cherokee towns, on their way to the Creeks, exciting them to war with the United States, particularly against Cumberland; and no doubt remains but their success will equal their most sanguine wishes.

Daily accounts from the Indian country continue to confirm the belief, that both Creeks and Cherokees are on all occasions urged by the Spanish officers, in West-Florida, to make war on the frontier citizens of this territory.

By the last post from Kentucky, who arrived at Rogersville, on Saturday last, we are informed, that on the 6th instant, on the road near the Hazle-Patch, several men, a woman, and a child, were fired on by a party of Savages, supposed to be Cherokees; the woman and one man were killed, the child taken prisoner, and two men wounded, who got back to the station.

Extract of a letter from Nashville.

"Times here bear a more unfavorable aspect than since I have been acquainted with the country. The Creeks are as busy killing and scalping as if they had been paid three thousand dollars for so doing, in the room of fifteen hundred to keep the peace they have made with the United States, and the Cherokees follow their unworthy example."

RICHMOND, *April* 22.

INDIAN NEWS.

By a Gentleman recently from Cumberland, in the South Territory of the United States, we are informed, that John Watts, at the head of one thousand Indian warriors, was about to march against that place, with a determination to break up the settlement.

The Editor of the New-York Journal, in giving a summary of European intelligence, says, "It was believed in Ireland, that should the French land there, two thirds of the people would join them."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Liverpool, to his Friend in Baltimore, dated February 22.

"The French have taken great advantage of the English: Previous to their declaring War, they had all their East and West india men insured at Lloyd's, and £ 10,000 insured in this City; so that, if their Ships are taken the Loss will fall upon this Nation. I have great Reason to believe, that the Dutch will not be dragged into the War; It is reported here, they mean to acknowledge the French Republic, and remain neuter; if so the French will be able to defend themselves against all their Enemies. I have a Quantity of Sheet-Copper ready to ship; but am prevented from shipping that and many other Articles, which are prohibited from Exportation, viz. Nails or Rods, Sheet Lead, Iron in Sheets, Bars, &c. &c. —Ports for Wheat and Flour, are not opened yet."

The following Gentlemen have been elected members of the next General Assembly of this commonwealth: viz.

Charles Lee and Samuel Arell, Esquires, for Fairfax.

Stephen Wright and John Quarles, Esquires, for Norfolk.

——— Mason and ——— Massenburg, Esquires, for Sussex.

William Bentley and John Macon, Esquires, for Powhatan.

James Machir and ——— Parsons, Esquires, for Hardy.

*** Although we are at all times happy in receiving from correspondents, any original production which they may communicate to us for publication, yet when they are of the description of the favor from LEANDER, entirely quoted from another author, we must beg to be excused from publishing, unless the credit be carried under its proper head.

THE FRIENDS OF

Mess. *William Anderson & Co.*

ARE respectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we shall provide further freight if necessary;——We beg leave also to inform them, that reasonable advances will be made by the Agents of that House, to Consignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS RIVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3 3]

IT is requested, that those Gentlemen who have not settled their accounts with me for the year 1792, will call as soon as possible at the Commission Office kept by NEWELL & Co. who are authorised to adjust the same, at the foot of the bridge over Shockoe Creek.

RICHARD BOWLER.

Richmond, April 19, 1793. (3—3)

At a Meeting of *Daniel M'Carty, Corbin Washington*, and *Philip Lee*, gentlemen, three of the commissioners in *Westmoreland* county, at the clerk's office, on *Friday* the 22d *March* 1793, appointed by commission, bearing date the 20th *November* 1792, agreeable to the 2d and 4th section of an act of General Assembly, passed the 19th day of *December* 1787, intituled "An act for the relief of persons, who have or may be injured by the destruction of the records of county courts."

Thomas Hutt is appointed clerk agreeable to the above sections.

Ordered that the clerk advertise in the public papers, that the commissioners will meet on the first Tuesday in May next, at *Westmoreland* courthouse, and on the first Tuesday in each month afterwards, if fair, if not the next fair day, until the business is completed; and at each meeting will adjourn from day to day as they may find necessery, for the purpose of hearing and examining all witnesses, at the instance of any person touching the losses sustained by the destruction of the records in *Westmoreland* county, and to take their depositions in writing; and it is ordered that the clerk do attend the office of this county, and get every necessary information respecting the said losses, as comes within the knowledge of the clerk of the said county.

Ordered that this meeting of the commissioners be adjourned until said first Tuesday in May next.

DANIEL M'CARTY.
CORBIN WASHINGTON.
PHILIP LEE.

☞ *The Printers of the different papers are requested to insert the above.*

☞ *WANTED*,

A SERVANT, either man or boy, who is capable of waiting in a family. —Good wages will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS.

April 18, 1793. (tf)

FOR SALE,

An elegant SADDLE HORSE.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

April 18, 1793. (tf)

PORT of NORFOLK, April 16, 1793.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Beacons are put down at the following places:

WILLLOUGHBY-POINT BEACON, *in four fathom Water.*

The Light-house bearing from said Beacon E. by S. ½ S. five leagues—Back river Point, N. ½ W. three leagues—Sand-Hill, on Old Point Comfort, the leading mark, W. by N. a little Northwardly.

HORSE-SHOE BEACON, *in four fathom Water.*

The Light-house bearing from said Beacon S. E. distance three leagues.—Crumps Hill bearing S. W.—Back-river N. W. by W.—Willoughby's Bluff, bearing W. by S.

MIDDLE-GROUND BEACON, *in four fathom Water.*

The Light-house bearing S. by W. ½ W. distance two leagues—Smith's Island N. N. E. distance five leagues—The Horse-shoe Beacon W. ½ N. distance 3 leagues.

The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

WHEREAS the unexpected stoppage of the House of Messrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occasion some alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this subject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the result of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in justice to my own conduct, and for the satisfaction of the several Creditors of that House on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorser of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me personally responsible, That these several claims and demands will be put in a short time in as fair a train for payment as can reasonably be expected, considering the circumstances of the case; and I request that all such Creditors will be pleased to communicate to me their respective demands by letter, that I may make speedy and ample provision for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I shall retain (as I am advised I may) the controul, as abundantly sufficient for that purpose.

It may also be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I shall carry on business in the COMMISSION line and otherwise, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Messrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, where he will be constantly supplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

And other ARTICLES usual in his line of business.

☞ The store near the Bridge (at the house where he formerly resided) will be continued on his account, in the same line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that house, he wishes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would suit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w. 1)

JAMES BOULTON,

BRASS-FOUNDER,

From Birmingham, *and last from* London,

RESPECTFULLY informs the PUBLIC, that he has commenced business as a BRASS FOUNDER, in all its different branches, at his shop on the main street, opposite Mr. *Bowler's* tavern; he flatters himself, that from the thorough knowledge he has of the business, which has been acquired by long experience in Europe, he will be able to give entire satisfaction, both with respect to the execution and price, as he is determined to charge much lower than ever this country has been accustomed to, and pay particular attention to the quality of the articles.——He will generally have by him for sale, the under-mentioned articles—and any other in his line, shall be furnished on the shortest notice.

Coach-Mounting, of the latest fashions;
Brass Skellets and Mortars;
Mill Work, Copper Rivets, & Brass Cocks;
Candle Moulds and Branding-Irons;
Clock, Horse, and House Bells;
Spelter Solder, &c. &c. &c.

☞ GILDING on watch cases, &c. done in the neatest manner.

*** The highest price given for all kinds of OLD METAL.

Richmond, April 8, 1793.

☞ Those Gentlemen who still retain subscription-papers in their hands will oblige the Editors by sending them in immediately.

LIBELS.

LAST news from England, that the Bible
Being just then proved to be a libel,
Was by a jury well awarded
To be in future disregarded;
For that a certain Jew, call'd Samuel,
On false pretence of loving man well,
'Mong'st scand'lous, false, seditious things,
Said, "In his wrath God gave men Kings."
'Twas urg'd, on part of the defendant,
Examin'd from the first to end on't,
'Twas bought but *truth* they may depend
Truth! cries my Lord, in mighty puff, [on't.
Ho! by G——, a *Libel*, sure enough.

EPIGRAM.

Jack eating rotten cheese, did say,
Like Sampson I my thousands slay.
I vow, quoth Roger, so you do,
And with the self-same weapon too.

From a DUBLIN *News-Paper.*

THOUGH it may by many be esteemed too dry, too serious for perusal; yet, as the season of dissipation is fast advancing, when horses, gigs, country lodgings, and villas become all the rage; when the baleful *poison of imitation* spreads among many, who cannot afford to run the race of folly, and whose affairs are eventually involved in ruin: It may not be amiss for a print calculated for public instruction, to call the attention of the gay and thoughtless part of mankind, to a consideration of the fatal effects of suffering themselves to be ensnared by the blandishments of pleasure, or yielding to the impulse of desires, which to gratify, is to expose themselves to difficulties, and perhaps to irremediable embarrassments. To offer an early caution to inexperienced and unwary youth; to demonstrate that the *man of business* who gives himself over to extravagance, and the wild expense of horses or equipage, before his situation in the world will allow such a display of dissipation, is equally void of understanding, as he is destitute of taste and prudence in point of his most important interests; is a duty we owe to society.

I appeal to the experience of the most unblushing bankrupts, who have given the loose rein to every wild desire, which fancy, variety, or a superfined luxury could create, whether they have, not at the moment of reflection (for reflection will intrude however unwelcome) been exposed to anguish and torture of mind, which far over-balanced the pleasures they lavishly sought after, in the vortex of dissipation?

There is generally very much of pride among our men of business, to stile themselves *men* of *pleasure*; but alas! they are strangers to sincere, to real joy; this consists in regularity of conduct, and dwells with conscious integrity alone. Figure a young man, diligent in business, assiduous in the arrangement of his accounts, master of his passions, and smitten with the charms of select friendship, of virtue and truth, rising in the world with credit and reputation; and in due time, entering with judgment and choice into that *honourable state*, which Heaven has ordained for the comfort of mankind—will the sons of riot and debauchery, who throw away their health, their character and credit, in rash pursuits, who haunt after fortune in the lottery, or at the gaming table, or throw away their property for the smiles and mercenary caresses of a harlot, "loveless, joyless and unendeared," will such men pretend to compare their lawless, restless, and hazardous pursuits, to the tranquil, the virtuous, the generous joys of an union, which when duly formed, is founded on esteem, supported by fidelity, and sweetened by mutual sympathy, confidence and complacency? Surely, the *mens sana in corpore sano*.—Moderate desires and quiet passions, a spirit calm, clear and undisturbed by the fumes of intemperance, peaceful pleasant reflections on a discreet and honorable conduct, manly, rational and useful society, with the solid and sublime consolation of enjoying the applause and patronage of the best men, must lead to such a state of happiness on earth as every thinking man would wish to arrive at.

I am yours, &c.
CURTIUS.

ANECDOTE.

AN old Indian being at an inn in New-York, met with a gentleman who gave him some liquor; and getting rather merry, boasted he could read and write English. The gentleman willing to humour his whim, asked leave to propose a question, to which he consented; he was then asked who was the first circumcised? The Indian immediately answered Father Abraham, and directly asked the gentleman who was the first quaker? He said he was uncertain, as people differ in their sentiments. The Indian perceiving the gentleman unable to resolve his question, put his fingers into his mouth to express his surprise; and looking him steadfast in the face, told him that Mordecai was the first quaker, for he would not pull off his hat for proud Haman who was no more than a ser[illegible]

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the Loans negociated under the acts of the 4th and 12th of August, 1790.

[Continued from our last.]

AN enquiry naturally arises here—Were the monies which were drawn from Europe on account of the foreign loans, the instrument of the purchases, to which these beneficial effects are ascribed?

I answer, that these purchases are to be attributed to the instrumentality of that fund—that had it not been for this resource they could not have been made at the early periods, when most of them were made. The course of the transaction will be fully and with more propriety explained in another place.

An attention to both objects—to the reimbursements to France, and to the purchases of the debt, rendered expedient a subdivision even of the first loan. Considerations of the moment seconded those of a general nature, to induce an immediate payment to that country---The loan had been undertaken without previous authority from hence, with a view to such payment. This was known and a correspondent expectation excited. The immediate situation of the French finances, rendered a payment at the particular juncture more than ordinarily interesting. In such a state of things, there could be no hesitation, about applying a large part of the loan to that object. Another part of it was of necessity applied to the payment of the sums, that were falling due on the Dutch loans. And it is presumed, that the reasons which have been assigned, will appear to have been sufficiently powerful to have dictated the drawing of a part of it to the United States.

Accordingly, a million and a half of the three millions borrowed, were appropriated to France; something more than 800,000 guilders were drawn for here, and the remainder of the loan was left to be disbursed in Holland.

It shall not be concealed, though I am aware that the acknowledgement may be a subject of criticism, that the conduct which was pursued, both with regard to this and to the succeeding loan, was in some degree influenced by a collateral consideration. The government had but just adopted a plan for the restoration of public credit. The periodical payment of interest was to commence on the 1st of April 1791. A considerable part of the revenue out of which the monies were to arise, was only to begin to accrue on the first of January preceding. This revenue was liable to credits of four, six, and twelve months.

How far its eventful product would answer expectation---how far the punctuality of payments could be relied upon, were points unascertained, and which required to their ascertainment much more experience than had been obtained. In such situation it was not only natural, but necessary for an administrator of the finances to doubt---and doubting it was his duty to call to the aid of the public credit, every auxiliary, which it was in his power to command; he was bound to reflect, that a failure in any stipulated payment would be fatal to the drawing credit of the country—to the reputation of the government, just beginning to rise. That a wound inflicted upon either, at so early a stage, under all the circumstances of opposition to the constitution, which had existed in the community, would have been deeply felt, and might either not have been admitted of a cure at all or not till after a length of time, and a series of mischiefs—that it could not but be an important service rendered to the country, to ward off so great a misfortune, by the temporary use any extraordinary resource, which might be at hand, till time was given for more effectual provision.

If in the course of such reflections, a doubt had occurred, about the strict regularity of what was contemplated, as a possible resort, a mind sufficiently alive to the public interest and sufficiently firm in the pursuit of it, would have dismissed that doubt, as an obstacle, suggested by a pusillanimous caution, to the exercise of those higher motives, which ought ever to govern a man, invested with a great public trust. It would have occurred that there was reasonable ground to rely, that the necessity of the case, and the magnitude of the occasion, would insure a justification, and that if the contrary should happen, there remained still the consolation of having sacrificed personal interest and tranquility, no matter to what extent, to an important public interest, and of having avoided the humiliation, which would have been justly due to an opposite, and to a feeble conduct.

The disposition which was resolved upon with regard to the first loan, involved necessarily a decision of the point, that the loans might be placed on the joint foundation of both acts. That loan having been undertaken, as already mentioned, without previous authority, and consequently without a particular eye to either act, it was probable, that it would be found too late to make an apportionment of one part of the sum borrowed to one act, of another part to the other act. In that case, the distributive application of the fund to the different objects was to be relinquished or the possibility was to be admitted, of the loan being left to stand upon the authority of both acts. The same disposition of the first loan, will also illustrate the convenience and expediency of the plan which was finally adopted, that is, of placing the loans on the basis of both acts.

The idea of a concurrent execution of both the objects to which the loans were destined, could not conveniently have been pursued, upon the plan of a separation of the loans; which to be effectual, would include the strict application of the proceeds of each to the purposes of the particular act, upon which it was founded.

Amsterdam was naturally looked to, as the great scene of the intended loans.—There, as every where else, there is but a certain quantity of money floating in the market from time to time, beyond the necessary demands of trade, and industry, seeking for employment in loans. This quantity, of course, varies at different periods, from a variety of causes. Of the quantity at any time afloat, but a certain proportion can be commanded by any one borrowing power; owing to the competition of other borrowers, who have each their connections through their bankers, with different sets of undertakers and money lenders. Nor is it always that considerable loans can be had at any rate.—There are certain seasons only, when they are practicable.

To have brought two loans upon the market at one time, as an opportunity of borrowing offered, which must have been the case in order to make concurrent provision for both the objects in question, if the principle of a separation of the loans had been adopted, would have been to exhibit to the money lenders a very unusual appearance. With men known to be much influenced by precedent and habit, such an appearance could not have failed to prove a source of speculation and conjecture; and might have led to a confused idea that the wants of the United States were excessive; a supposition, by no means calculated to promote their credit. It would moreover have been a departure from that simplicity of procedure, which, where numbers are concerned, is always of moment to a right conception of the business to be accomplished, and ought not to be abandoned, but for reasons of real utility and weight.

To have instituted the loans successively, founding each upon one or other of the acts, would have had a tendency to occasion longer intervals between the payments to France, than was desirable. The intervention of a loan for the purpose of purchases, would have created of course a very considerable chasm. It may be objected that such chasms did happen on the plan which was pursued. This is true in two instances; but the most material of the two proceeded from casualties foreign to the plan itself; which are detailed in the correspondence more than once alluded to.

It is possible too that a separation of the loans might have rendered it less easy to take advantage of a state of the market, favourable to their extension at a particular juncture. The loan to be brought on the market might relate to the purchase of the debt. The moment might be favourable to a more considerable loan, than was within the limits prescribed for that object, and the opportunity might slip before a second could be instituted. In this business moments are often of importance, and are to be embraced with promptitude and dexterity.

Thus it appears, that in different ways the negociation of the loans might have been embarrassed by their separations.

But the most obvious, if not the most serious of the inconveniences which would have attended it, respects the application of the sums borrowed. This could not then have been moulded, as the interest or policy of the government might dictate. A loan for the purchase of the debt might have been made under prospects, promising a ready and beneficial investment of it; but before the investment of it was made, a change of the market might render it ineligible—involving the alternative, either of a disadvantageous investment, or of leaving perhaps a large sum of money a long time unemployed. Such a state of things might have produced to the banks an advantage, and to the government a loss of magnitude sufficient to give colour to a surmise, that the public interest had been sacrificed to the profit of those institutions. The contrary course has essentially avoided that evil; which in this and in other instances, would have been incident in a far greater degree, to the modes of proceeding, contrasted with those that have been pursued, than has in reality attended them.

Or political considerations might have rendered it advisable to transfer the application of the fund from one object to the other.

Of this, the case of St. Domingo presents an example. It might have happened on the plan of separate loans, that there was no fund in hand but for the purchase of the debt. Then on the principle of that plan, there would have been no fund in the disposition of the executive, applicable to the other object, which would have embarrassed the performance of a duty towards a friendly power, and in a way which included the positive advantage to the country of paying directly a part of its foreign debt, in its own productions.

Such were the embarrassments avoided, and such the conveniences secured, by the plan of making the loans indiscriminately, upon the authority of both acts.

In the opposite plan, I can discern no counterbalancing advantage nor convenience.

Consequently, if both are equally legal, there can be no doubt which of them ought to have been preferred.

[*To be continued.*]

BALTIMORE, April 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to the Editor of this paper, dated February 6, per the Betsy, Capt. Chace.

"I have herewith sent you a package of papers; you will see in them nothing but misrepresentations of French affairs, as all the papers in London are at open war with the French, except two, viz. the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Argus*. You will see in those which I have sent you, the debate upon war with France; it has been carried without a division, and in three days, from this date, *War against France* will be declared in London. This night, impressing took place all over England, a certain forerunner of a bloody war: We are much attached to a monarchical government, and the very idea of a Republican, sickens Parliament, as well as the low and illiterate, the latter of whom are very numerous here. All the enlightened, independent, and disinterested part of the kingdom, are against going to war with France, and I think very justly too; why should England, that is called a *free country*, wish to maintain its own liberty, and, at the same time, endeavor to destroy that of another country? This I will assert, that there is not the smallest iota, or the least vestige, of that boasted freedom to be found in England, which is so industriously, and so pompously, disseminated throughout the world. Some objects at a distance, appear more desirable, than when closely observed. My dear Sir, our government are in the greatest dread and terror, lest the French should be as good as their word, that is, of landing 150,000 men on our coast, which they positively sent us word they would do, if we should make war, and join the combination of tyrants against them. I can assure you, were such a circumstance to take place, they would, in the course of three days, find their numbers increased to 600,000, as the Republican party in this country are very numerous and determined, and I hope will in a short time follow the glorious example of their Gallic neighbors. I think by the time you receive this, that Dumourier will be in possession of Amsterdam, and the entire of the Seven United Provinces. He is now very near being at Offend, only waiting to hear the result of the British court respecting war—he is a brave General, a worthy man, and the very quintessence of a Republican. I am sorry for De la Fayette—he is still a close prisoner.—Now is the time for America to shew her gratitude to her friendly ally France. Now is the time to assist in the struggles for liberty. I expect before I die, to see the time, when Kings will be very scarce in Europe."

Yesterday arrived here, Captain Dawson, of the Neily, in 30 days from London. He saw a French ship, which was captured by the English, going up the Downs.

GUILLOTINE.

THE following is a description of the fatal machine by which the late king of France suffered, and which takes its name from that of the person who brought it into use, (Guillotine.)

It is in form of a painter's Easel,* and about ten feet high; at four feet from the bottom is a cross-bar, on which the sufferer lays his head, which is kept down by another bar placed above. In the inner edges of the frame are grooves, in which is placed a sharp axe, with a vast weight of lead, supported at the summit by a peg, to which is fastened a cord, which the executioner cutting, the axe falls, and beheads the prisoner. The sufferer is first tied to a plank, of about 18 inches broad and an inch thick, standing upright, fastened with cords about the arms, belly and legs; this plank is about four feet long, and comes almost up to the chin; the executioner then lays him on his belly on the bench, lifts up the upper part of the board, which receives his neck, adjusts his head, then shuts the board, and pulls the string fastened to the peg, at the top of the machine which lifts up a catch. The axe falls down, and the head, which is off in a moment, is received in a basket ready for the purpose, as is the body in another basket.

* *A wooden frame, on which they nail canvass, &c. that is to be painted.*

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